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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

ALEX. BOSS & Co.
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Phone 77.

No. 18,686 號六十八百六千八萬一第 日二初月三年午戊 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1918. 五拜禮 號二十月四年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

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JUST ARRIVED.

HIGHEST CLASS DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 14, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climate and are second to none for reliability
in the field.
We have also received a consignment of
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1185

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.00 "	to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
11.20 "	to 12.45 p.m. " 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 " " 10 "
1.15 "	to 1.45 " " 15 "
1.45 "	to 2.15 " " 10 "
2.15 "	to 2.45 " " 15 "
2.45 "	to 3.00 " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half Hour	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 "	to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
11.20 "	to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" 15 "
5.30 " to 8.30 " "	" 10 "
8.30 " to 8.50 " "	" 15 "
8.50 " to 9.30 " "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-table, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [1843]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow p.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Shei Wan)	dep. 7.25								
SEK LUNG	dep. 8.40								
Sham Chun	dep. 10.25	8.05	8.15	11.15	1.50				
Yuen Shui		8.15	8.25	11.25	1.55	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00
Paoting		8.25	8.35	11.35	1.55	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10
Taipei Market		8.35	8.45	11.45	1.55	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20
Taipei		8.45	8.55	11.55	1.55	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30
Shatin		8.55	9.05	12.05	1.55	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40
Yuen Shui		9.05	9.15	12.15	1.55	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50
KOWLOON	arr. 11.05	9.25	9.35	12.35	2.00	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 14 Through Express p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 18 Through Express p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.	No. 22 Local p.m.
Loat Ferry	dep. 6.25	7.55								
KOWLOON	dep. 6.50	8.05								
Hong Kong	dep. 6.55	8.10	8.15	10.15	1.15	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15
Yuen Shui	dep. 7.00	8.15	8.20	10.20	1.20	1.40	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20
Shatin	dep. 7.10	8.25	8.30	10.30	1.30	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30
Taipei Market	dep. 7.20	8.35	8.40	10.40	1.40	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40
Taipei	dep. 7.30	8.45	8.50	10.50	1.50	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50
Shatin	dep. 7.40	8.55	9.00	11.00	2.00	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00
Yuen Shui	dep. 7.50	9.05	9.10	11.10	2.10	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10
Sham Chun	dep. 8.00	9.15	9.20	11.20	2.20	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
SEK LUNG	dep. 8.10	9.25	9.30	11.30	2.30	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30
CANTON (Tai Shei Wan)	arr. 11.45	9.45								

* Will stop at Taipei and Sham Chun to allow First-Class Passengers to alight,
on Notice being given to the guard.

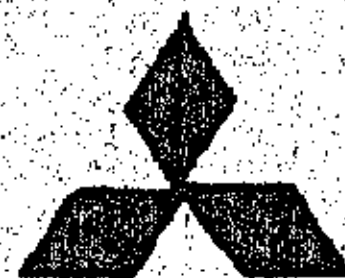
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration does not guarantee that the services mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanning dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanning arr.	11.00	2.30	6.00

[782]



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Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, etc., etc.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	85 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	23 "	24 "	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	12,000 tons.	13,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet.	500 feet.	500 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	66 "	6 "	6 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	23 "	23 "	23 "

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonooseki)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	336 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	53 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	23 " 7 "

* Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt

execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

[717]

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KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

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Established 1838. Incorporated in Great Britain.

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GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE

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JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager. [126]

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised passage FARES
between Hongkong and Canton will come into force on 25th March, 1918:—

	DAYBOATS	NIGHTBOATS
1st Class, Single	\$ 5.00	\$ 7.00
2nd Class, Single	3.00	4.00
Deck	1.00	.90

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st
Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency \$11.00 and Chinese Currency \$11.80
available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels, will also be
issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 12th APRIL, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"
SATURDAY, 13th APRIL, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"
SUNDAY, 14th APRIL, 1918.	
1 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—a.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
a.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
a.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
a.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.
[1451]

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.



WAR BOND DRAWING

3 QUESTIONS AND 3 ANSWERS

QUESTION A.—How many tickets have you purchased or how many are you interested in?	ANSWER A.—99.
QUESTION B.—Is the winning number amongst them?	ANSWER B.—Of course!
QUESTION C.—If so what are you going to do with the proceeds?	ANSWER C.—Give 1/3rd to Charity and pouch the balance.

The foregoing are reasonable answers to the questions, but
you may have some better ones; if so, please submit them to
"War Bond Answers," Post Office Box No. 351, Hongkong, who
will give judgment thereon, and sender of the best answers will
receive TWO WAR BOND TICKETS AND 5 TOMBOLA
SPILLS. Any number of alternative answers may be sent in, but
winner will be required to produce a War Bond Ticket already
purchased for each answer submitted. All alternative answers to be
sent in by the 23rd of April. They may be in comic, poetic or
tragic vein.

Judging of answers will be made by the St. George's Day
Publicity Committee.

TICKETS are on sale at Banks, Clubs, Hotels, Leading
Stores, and the Hongkong and South China War Savings Associa-
tion, care of The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

[1234]

FOR SALE.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS (all different)	
1000 Stamps \$ 8.00	2500 Stamps \$ 50.00
1500 " 18.00	3000 " 100.00
1800 " 23.00	4000 " 175.00
2000 " 25.00	

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WINDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

[1845]

ON SALE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY
For Demand Drafts on London on the day
of or preceding the departure of the
English Mails; also Table of the
Yearly Approximate Average
for 25 years.

PRICE ——— \$2 CASE.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or
Local Bookellers.

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [14]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNDRY MEETS ALL REQUIREMENTS.
Telephone No. 372.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. V. JERRE,
Manager. [33]

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above sea level.

15 Minutes from landing stage.

Under the management of

Mrs. BLAIR.

[1485]

THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession,

Shamseon.

The only European Hotel in

Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special

attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management

of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. EYLES

[1344]



MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA

(INCORPORATED IN JAPAN)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MURAH,
KISHIDARE, YOSHINOYAMA, HONO,
NAMAZUTA, SATO, KANADA,
SUNNEW, KAMITAMADA, HIRAI
AND OYUBARI COALFIELDS.

AGENTS

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

April 10th.

THE NORTHERN SQUADRON.

Commander Chan Kwong-ming has reported that the Northern Squadron and two other gunboats, which were recently sent by the Peking Government, are now all in the Amoy waters.

THE EXPEDITION TO YUKIEN.

Reports state that the Peking Government has decided to send some more gunboats to Fukien to transport Fukien troops for an attack on Kwangtung. The authorities have therefore ordered Commander Chan Kwong-ming to attack Fukien prior to the arrival of these gunboats.

NORTHERN TROOPS TO ATTACK KWANGTUNG.

The Defence Commissioner of Shiu-kwan has requested the Tsuchun to send reinforcements to the northern borders of the province, as northern troops have been despatched to attack Kwangtung from the direction of Kiangsi. It is said that northern troops will attack Kwangtung from Kiangsi and Fokien.

GENERAL LUK.

It is reported that General Luk Wing-ting is ill. He has not been in charge of military affairs since last week.

THE SITUATION AT LIMKONG.

We are informed that large bodies of Kwangsi troops reached the Limkong front yesterday. They co-operated with the Canton troops, and attacked Limkong City from every direction capturing all the important positions in the vicinity. Commander Sum Hung-ying has reported that he attacked the On-po city (adjacent to Limkong) with full force. Fighting continues but progress is difficult as Lung's headquarters are in this city which consequently is strongly defended.

CANTON, April 11th.

SWATOW TO BE RE-ATTACKED.

Owing to reports that the Northern Squadron, and other gunboats will shortly leave Amoy to re-attack Swatow, Commander Chan Kwong-ming has urgently requested the Tsuchun to send additional gunboats to Swatow to resist them.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION IN HUNAN.

It is reported that Northern troops after capturing Chang-sha are pressing southwards from two directions. Chief Commander Tam Ho-ming has recently sent strong forces to oppose them, and fighting is expected shortly.

SITUATION OF THE KO-CHOW CITY.

It is said that Ko-chow city has been surrounded by three of the Canton armies since the defeat of troops on the Ko-chow front. All the adjacent districts in Ko-chow have been attacked by Canton troops, and several of them are said to be besieged.

LUNG'S TRANSPORTS BUSY.

It is reported that General Lung's transports are very busy transporting troops and military supplies to On-po. The Tsuchun is requested to send gunboats to seize them.

GENERAL LUK'S MOVEMENTS.

General Luk Wing-ting, who is reported to be unwell, has returned to his native village in the Mo-ming district for treatment. He has given a time-limit to the armies to capture Ko-chow city, and clear away all Lung's troops.

In view of the importance of the narrow strait near Shui-hing, Luk has sent two artillery corps there. He has also sent over 12 regiments of newly recruited soldiers to reinforce the Hunan expeditionary forces.

GAINS OF THE WAR.

Sir Walter Raleigh (Professor of English Literature at Oxford) in the course of an address, recently, at Caxton Hall, on "Some Gains of the War," said that we had sometimes fought in the past for doubtful or for wrong causes, but this time there was no mistake. The first great gain of the war was that we had found ourselves. We had also found one another—a new kindness had sprung up between people divided by the barriers of class or wealth or circumstances. Further, the war, in bringing them together, had done more than half a century of peace to promote an understanding among the peoples of the Empire. The greatest gain of all was the entry of America, which assured the triumph of our common language. No nation in the whole course of human history ever made a more splendid decision or performed a more magnanimous act than America when she came in. It was not for nothing she was founded on religion. When she saw humanity in anguish she did not pass by on the other side. (Cheers.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF CIGARETTES.

A richie coolie was charged, on remand, with stealing three tins of cigarettes left in his richie while the passenger went on to a ship to deliver some goods.

Mr. Dyer Ball imposed a fine of \$25, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

HARBOURING UNMARRIED GIRLS.

A Chinese man and woman were charged with unlawfully harbouring two unmarried girls, under the age of 21 years, without the consent of their parents.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till next Thursday.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

Two Chinese were charged, in remand, with kidnapping a little boy from the care of his parents in Square Street and keeping him a prisoner in an unoccupied house at Kowloon City.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe sentenced each defendant to a year's hard labour and eighteen strokes with the birch.

A BAD CHARACTER.

A Chinese was charged with stealing electric bulbs from Hollywood Road.

Defendant said he bought the bulbs from a hawk.

Sergeant Blackman proved two previous convictions.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to fourteen days' hard labour.

TRESPASSING.

Four Chinese were charged with trespass.

Mrs. Higgins, who appeared on behalf of the Italian Convent, said defendants were found in the servant's quarters of St. Mary's, Kowloon, without permission.

Mr. Wolfe fined each defendant \$4, with the alternative of five days' hard labour.

FRANK!

A Chinese was charged with stealing a hammer from the Taikoo Dockyard.

Defendant, who pleaded guilty to the charge, was asked by the Magistrate why he hid the hammer in his sleeves. He replied that if he had carried it in his hand he would not have been able to pass through the dockyard gates.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to fourteen days' hard labour.

AN ECHO OF THE YAMATI MURDER.

Ng Ling, who was acquitted by the Supreme Court on the charge of being concerned in the Gresson Street murders, and was subsequently discharged at the Magistracy on a second charge of murder at Yamati, was once more produced in Court, this time on a charge of conspiracy in the murder of the Chinese who was killed at Yamati on December 22nd.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, assistant Crown Solicitor, asked for the hearing to be fixed for Wednesday next.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe remanded the case accordingly.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, recently, Lord Lamington asked whether a statement could be made as to the number of German prisoners in the United Kingdom, the number employed, the nature of their employment, and particulars of those engaged on agriculture.

Lord Newton replied that according to the latest figures there are now 49,917 combatant prisoners in the United Kingdom, of which number 23,050 are at present employed. Three thousand four hundred and ninety-one had been allocated for various forms of labour, arrangements for which had not yet been completed. The balance consisted of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men in hospital, men unfit for work, and men entitled to be exchanged and repatriated under the recent agreement.

The prisoners were employed in constructional and other work, such as road-making under the Admiralty and War Office. A large number were engaged in felling timber, and 4,280 were employed in agriculture. Four thousand additional prisoners are expected shortly from France, and will be put on to agricultural work. In addition, there are about 29,000 civilian interned prisoners, consisting of about 25,000 Germans and 4,000 Austrians. Of these something between 1,500 and 2,000 are out on licence for various forms of work, chiefly agriculture. I do not know (Lord Newton continued) if my noble friend is satisfied with that, but I think these figures are profoundly unsatisfactory, and it must be obvious to everybody that, so far as the Germans are concerned, they represent nothing but a useless and expensive incubus so far as we are concerned. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Tennis League was held, yesterday evening, in the Hongkong Cricket Club pavilion. Dr. Forsyth, President of the league, occupied the chair, and was supported by Dr. Lindsay Woods (Honorary Secretary). The representatives of the various Clubs, except the Hongkong Club, and the University, were present.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said the league had proved very successful last year, and he thought all had enjoyed themselves, especially the younger members of the league, the older generation, of course, finding the heat rather trying. The various competitions were well contested, excepting in the B class, where some of the competitors did not finish their cards. It was a pity that the tendency to slackness was getting worse rather than better, and he urged the Secretaries to try to get their teams to complete their fixtures.

Last year they contributed a certain amount of money to War Charities. They had a small balance, however, this year, and were unable to contribute anything, though he hoped that, by carrying the small balance forward, they would be in a position to devote something to War Charities in the coming year. He trusted that the members would be agreeable, as last year, that the winning of the tournament should be purely nominal, the winner not obtaining a medal. By that means they would be able to save the money and devote it to the Tobacco Fund. They were indebted to the Acting Honorary Secretary, Dr. Lindsay Woods, who had kept all the fixtures and the records. (Applause.)

Mr. A. Bliss seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS.

The following officers were elected:—President, Dr. Forsyth; vice-president, Mr. H. A. Nesbitt; and Hon. Secretary, Dr. Lindsay Wood.

The CHAIRMAN said that last year they found some difficulty in forming a quorum for the discussion of various business, and he suggested the formation of a Working Committee. The following were then elected:—Dr. Lindsay Wood, Mr. H. A. Nesbitt, Dr. W. J. Woodman, Mr. Green and Mr. R. Bass.

PROPOSED ALTERATION OF RULES.

The following alteration to Rule 5 was suggested by Mr. Lindsell:—"No member shall be eligible to play in a league match for any club until he has been duly elected a bona fide member or subscriber of any club."

Dr. Woodman seconded, and it was agreed to, subject to confirmation at a special general meeting to be called in due course.

SUGGESTED ALTERATION OF THE DATE OF THE COMPETITION.

A letter was read from the Club Recreation suggesting that the competition should start early in February and be completed by May in order to avoid the trying summer heat.

The meeting held that this was impracticable.

Mr. LINDSELL proposed that the existing arrangements should remain. This was seconded by Dr. Forsyth and carried.

CLUBS WITHOUT GROUNDS.

Dr. WOODMAN said that certain teams had no ground of their own and consequently played on their opponent's ground, without supplying tennis balls, thus incurring no expense at all.

The CHAIRMAN replied that that was by mutual agreement, but suggested that teams, which had no grounds, should supply the balls when playing "home" matches on their opponent's ground.

A member of the Royal Engineers said they were trying to lay out two or three courts at Happy Valley, but it would take some time to complete them.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that clubs who were entering for the tournament should state on their entry forms whether they had grounds of their own or not, so that suitable arrangements could be made.

The date for closing entries was fixed for April 20th.

There being no further business, the meeting terminated.

SPORT.

MARATHON RACE.

The following further entries have been received for this event, bringing the total number to date to 38:—Sapper W. Clarke, R.E., Sapper J. Waller, R.E., Sapper P. Simonds, R.E., Pte. M. Brölin, R.M.L.I., Ldg. Signaller W. E. Ryder, R.N., 799 Sepoy Mardar Ali, 8106 Sepoy Khuda Dad, 2380 Sepoy Hiyat Mohd, 3041 Sepoy Samundar Khan, 2039 Sepoy Mohd Khan, 1591 L/Naik Kundan Singh, 1487 L/Naik Dalip Singh, 2036 Sepoy Pehla Singh and 2095 Sepoy Chaim Singh, (74th Punjab); Lait Jok San, Gunner W. Welsh, R.G.A., and Signaller F. Macoy R.N.

The race will be run on Saturday April 20th, starting from the Praya, abreast of the Statue Wharf at 3.00 p.m. The route will be past the Hongkong Club and Naval Yard to Saukiwan and back.

Lady May has graciously promised to present the prizes. This ceremony will take place at the foot of the Queen Victoria Statue, near the Hongkong Club.

In addition to the cup to be given by the South China Morning Post, Ltd., prizes have also been promised by Messrs. The British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Staff Inspector Eldon Potter, and by the Defence Corps.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

FINANCIAL RESULT OF EASTER HOLIDAY MATCHES.

The result of the collections taken at the Easter Holiday matches in aid of Charity was the very satisfactory total of \$334. Thanks are due to all those who kindly lent their services, and special mention should be made of the Royal Engineers' coat "Billy," which collected nearly \$50.

KOWLOON v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following team will represent Kowloon F.C. in a Second Division League match v. the Royal Engineers (Reserve) on Saturday, kick-off at 4.30 p.m. on the Navy Ground:—P. J. Jennings; W. Hamilton and G. White; A. van Langenberg, M. H. Abbas and A. Logan; W. Taylor, T. Knight, E. A. Moosdeen, A. N. Other and J. Rasmussen. Reserves: E. Sears and E. Sutton.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

VIEWS OF THE BISHOPS.

Convocation of Canterbury recently discussed the question of a League of Nations, the resolution ultimately adopted in the Upper House noting with special satisfaction the prominent place recently given by the President of the United States and by successive Prime Ministers and Foreign Secretaries of our own country to the proposal of a League of Nations. It welcomed the idea of such a league, having power at the last resort to restrain by economic pressure or armed force any nation which should refuse to submit to international tribunal any dispute with another nation. Provision for its organization should be included in the conditions of the settlement.

The Bishop of Hereford said the conscience of the masses had been profoundly stirred by the prospect of such an organisation as would make another great war impossible. No part of President Wilson's public utterances had attracted more attention or commanded more agreement than that in which he had outlined a great federation of peoples for the maintenance of international harmony. The national purpose was open to no suspicion of selfish Imperialism. "Our working people," the bishop said, "have been startled again and again by hearing from the lips of clergymen and sometimes clergymen in no humble sphere, sentiments which have seemed more to echo the Imperialism of the Stock Exchange than the principles of the gospel."

The Archbishop of Canterbury declared that to escape from the horrors of war there must be a change in the hearts of men and the ending of ambition founded on aggression and greed, and the recognition of what they owed as brethren—the very work, in short, to which the Church had set itself from the beginning, and wherein it had in many ways an illustrious field. In the League of Nations they were on firm ground.

The Lower House, by resolution, commended to the sympathetic consideration of the British people the idea of forming a Union of Free Nations for the preservation of permanent peace.

INTIMATIONS

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AND COMPANY.

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SILVER KINGS:—Two WEIGHTS

PLUS COLONELS:—THREE WEIGHTS.

ARCH COLONELS:—Two WEIGHTS.

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1918

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of HENRY MOORE RUSSELL late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong Master Mariner deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for creditors and others within this Colony to send in their claims to or against the above estate to the 12th May, 1918.

Creditors and claimants are hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned by that time.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1918.
WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Executor of the Estate of the above-named deceased.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of WILLIAM CHARLES PUNCHARD of Pope's Garden Twickenham in the County of Middlesex and 11, Queen Victoria Street in the City of London in England, Civil Engineer deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others within this Colony to send in their claims to or against the above estate to the 12th May, 1918.

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Dated this 9th day of April, 1918.
WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Executor of the Estate of the above-named deceased.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER,
No. 123, Des Vaux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

WANTED.

ENGINEER, with First-Class Certificate and many years' experience in China, is open for engagement. Reasonable Salary. Good References.

Apply—Box No. 12,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

TO LET.

NO. 64, PEAK, FURNISHED, from July 1st, for four months. Tennis Court.
Apply to—
C. E. H. BEAVIS,
9, Queen's Road.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on **MONDAY**, the 15th April, 1918, commencing at 11 A.M., at the Taihook Sugar Refinery (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

133 BALES GUNNY BAGS (slightly damaged by fire and water).

543 BALES GUNNY BAGS (slightly damaged by water).

N.B.—Intending purchasers must obtain a pass to view the goods from the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEORGE F. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

TOMBOLA

In aid of **WAR CHARITIES**

GIFTS WANTED FOR PRIZES

LAST DAY for receiving **THURSDAY, 11TH APRIL, 1918.**

HAVE YOU SENT YOURS?
IF NOT, please send immediately to

RECEIVING DEPOT

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. (Office 1st Floor)
10 a.m. to Noon and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Bulky articles will be sent for on application to—

Hon. Secretary, TOMBOLA.

P. O. Box 94, HONGKONG.

NO GIFT TOO LARGE. NO GIFT TOO SMALL.

INTIMATIONS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 2% (4400) per Share has been declared payable on the 15th instant.

TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 18th instant, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 9th April, 1918.

NOTICE.
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3051 for 36 Shares Nos. 11410 to 11445 standing in the books of the Society in the name of FRANCIS DE PAULA CEMBRANO late of Wimbledon, Middlesex, England, has been declared LOST and, if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE BDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 10th April, 1918.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to **WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM** deceased a Duplicate Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 208 for 100 Shares numbered 901 to 1000 and dated 22nd November, 1906, has been LOST or DESTROYED, AND **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

C. B. BROWN,
Secretary,
Dated 8th day of April, 1918.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to **WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM** of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1003 for Shares numbered 28770 28834 and dated 11th January, 1904, has been LOST or DESTROYED, AND **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary,
Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

THE Subscription List for the **THIRD LIBERTY LOAN of U.S. \$3,000,000,000** carrying interest at 4 1/4 per cent. per annum closes in America on 4th May, 1918.

THE Intimation at Bankers' Convention is prepared to receive applications up to 25th April, on the following terms:—

5% on application.
20% on 21st May.

30% on 11th July.

40% on 8th August.

and will also grant loans against this security.

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A HIGH-CLASS English Modern School for the Daughters of Gentlemen, with preparatory Class for boys.

Principal: Miss Young; assisted by Miss Geoghegan, B.A.; and Miss M. G. Young, L.R.A.M., Asso. R.C.V., London, Eng.

Course includes Thorough English, French, Latin, Mathematics and Drawing.

Extras: Music and Painting.

Further particulars from **CHARLES GERKEN,**
St. Stephen's College, Hongkong.

WANTED.
STENOGRAPHER, Male or Female. State experience, salary required and references. Apply—
Box No. 100
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

WANTED.

TWO MARINE ENGINEERS with shop experience to act as Workshop Foreman; also a Foreman Marine Boiler-maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to—
"Z.Y.X."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

NOW ON SALE.
HONGKONG HANDBOOK REPORTS of the **MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS** of the Session, 1917.

Revised by **THE MINISTER.**

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COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
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TO LET.

From 1st May next

NO. 1, AIMAI VILLAS, corner of Kimberley and Austin Road, Kowloon, one Six-Roomed House, with separate Bath Rooms and Kitchens.
Apply to—
PATELL & CO.,
King's Buildings, Top Floor.

TO LET.

NO. 2, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable **SECTORS**, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
40, Connaught Road Central.

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings.
NO. 1, MCRETON TERRACE,
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
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TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 165, Peak.
Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 109, The Peak
ROOMS.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
P.W.D.

FOR SALE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the **CENTRAL POLICE STATION** between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce **PASSPORTS or identification papers.**

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the **REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.**

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES!

SAUSAGES!

A Variety to suit all tastes
OXFORD SAUSAGES.
CAMBRIDGE "
PORK "
BEEF "
LIVER "
BOLOGNA, HEAD ORRERE,
BLACK PUDDING.
WHITE "
Do. Do. Do.

NOTICE.

THE EMPIRE AND THE WAR

In introducing the new Man-Power Bill into the House of Commons, the **PRIME MINISTER** showed characteristic courage in emphasising the gravity of the present situation and the necessity for taking drastic measures to cope with it.

Though the enemy have failed in their main object, which was the separation of the Anglo-French armies, it must be admitted, he said, that they have gained a great initial success and are much too close to Amiens for our comfort or security.

For some time the position was very critical, owing to the failure of our Fifth Army to hold the line of the Somme. This created a serious gap in the line, and the situation was only retrieved by the magnificent conduct of our troops, to whose "superb valour and grim tenacity" in facing overwhelming odds and clinging to their positions the **PRIME MINISTER** paid a warm tribute which will be endorsed by Britons throughout the world.

"They retired but were never routed," he said, "and, once more, the cool pluck of the British soldier, who refuses to acknowledge defeat, saved Europe."

In view of the transfer of German and Austrian troops from the Eastern to the Western Front it comes as a surprise to learn that when the battle began the enemy's combatant strength, though organised into a greater number of divisions, was slightly inferior to that of the Allies. This admission, however, does not in any way detract from the gallantry of the troops who bore the brunt of the tremendous attack that was delivered along a front of fifty miles, for as **MR. LORD GEORGE** points out, those who take the offensive have the advantage of knowing where, and when, and with what force they will

INTIMATION

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Is rapidly becoming as popular as our well-known Lavender Water. Blended with the finest and So test Powder, is the Sweet Fragrance of Lavender, and the Effect on the Skin is Delightfully Cooling and Soothing.



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The Daily Press.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1918.

THE EMPIRE AND THE WAR

In introducing the new Man-Power Bill into the House of Commons, the **PRIME MINISTER** showed characteristic courage in emphasising the gravity of the present situation and the necessity for taking drastic measures to cope with it. Though the enemy have failed in their main object, which was the separation of the Anglo-French armies, it must be admitted, he said, that they have gained a great initial success and are much too close to Amiens for our comfort or security. For some time the position was very critical, owing to the failure of our Fifth Army to hold the line of the Somme. This created a serious gap in the line, and the situation was only retrieved by the magnificent conduct of our troops, to whose "superb valour and grim tenacity" in facing overwhelming odds and clinging to their positions the **PRIME MINISTER** paid a warm tribute which will be endorsed by Britons throughout the world. "They retired but were never routed," he said, "and, once more, the cool pluck of the British soldier, who refuses to acknowledge defeat, saved Europe."

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strike. In this instance, it is true, General Sir Henry Wilson, made a remarkably accurate forecast of the enemy's intentions some two or three months before they were carried into execution, and that, no doubt, explains, in part, why they did not meet with the success anticipated. The weather, however, which, until recently, has invariably favoured the enemy, again aided their designs by enabling them to approach, under cover of the mist, to within a few yards of our lines, without any risk of being observed. The disadvantage of being taken by surprise was intensified in this particular case by the fact that the scheme of defence in that part depended largely upon the cross-fire of machine-guns and artillery. Nevertheless, our men retired slowly under irresistible pressure, fighting every inch of the way to the last scrap of their strength and endurance. Some idea of their wonderful resistance may be gained from the statement of General Smuts that in a little over a week the enemy hurled against the Third and Fifth Armies more than a million and a half men—a preponderance of at least four to one. Even when the French reserves had been hurriedly thrown in after the break at St. Quentin the Allied force could not have numbered more than 400,000. Well might General Smuts say: "Living and dead we salute with a reverence and gratitude which words cannot express."

Though the position has been established for the moment, the **PRIME MINISTER** warns the nation that the Germans are preparing for another and perhaps even greater attack, their object being to obtain a military decision this year. It is reassuring to know that directly the situation was disclosed the War Cabinet took steps to replace our losses in men and guns, which, though considerable, have been greatly exaggerated by the enemy, and reinforcements safely crossed the Channel at a record rate, as many as thirty thousand men being transported to France in one day. There still remains a substantial reserve of guns, machine-guns, ammunition and air-craft. While, however, the **PRIME MINISTER** is confident that our Armies, generals and soldiers, are quite ready for the next encounter it is necessary to take long views. The Allies looked forward to the co-operation of a large American Army in France this Spring, but it has taken longer to train the men than was expected. Consequently, instead of waiting for American divisions to be completed—a course of action which would prevent American troops in any large numbers from engaging in this battle or campaign, which may be the decisive struggle of the war—the Government of the United States has readily agreed to the soldiers which it now has in France being brigaded with the Allied troops so as to bring their fighting strength to bear at once. American troops will be available in an ever-increasing degree as time goes on, but, nevertheless, the British Empire must be prepared to make even greater sacrifices than hitherto. The response of the Dominions and India to the new appeal has been all that could be desired, and Great Britain, though she has already raised nearly six million men for the Army and Navy, besides furnishing indispensable supplies of shipping, coal and steel to the common fund, is already "coming-out" essential industries. It is now proposed to raise the age-limit to fifty, and, in some special cases to fifty-five. At the same time the Military Service Act is to be extended to Ireland. This announcement has met with indignant protests from the Irish Nationalists, but, as the vote taken on the subject in the House of Commons showed, the continued exclusion of Ireland is regarded in the words of the **PRIME MINISTER**, as "illogical and unjust." In August, 1914, the Irish representatives voted in favour of the war, which is being waged as much in Ireland's interests as in those of any other part of the Empire, and Irishmen residing in Great Britain, America, and Canada are already subject to conscription. Evidently the Government are satisfied that the vast majority of the Irish people will dutifully accept their share of the common burden, for they declare that if resistance is offered it will be overcome without any considerable addition to the military force already stationed in the country. Before the measure is put into operation, a settlement of the Home Rule controversy, based on the recommendations of the Irish Convention, will be effected, and, in the circumstances, it is reasonable to hope that no serious trouble will arise.

During the 24 hours of Wednesday 10 cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the Colony, all of them Chinese. The deaths numbered 4.

All the elaborate scenery which was used in the recent Shanghai production of "The Witness for the Defence" arrived in the Colony yesterday. There are two very beautiful sets, which have been secured for the St. George's Day production on most liberal terms, thanks to the generosity of the Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Club.

Through the departure of the Rev. George and Mrs. Sparham of the London Mission for Shanghai, (says the C. C. Post) a tie with the port is being broken which stretches back to very early days. Mrs. Sparham was born in Wuchang where her father, the late Dr. Griffith John, was the first foreigner to secure a footing in the city, and Mr. Sparham has been one of the best known members of the mission circle in Hankow for the third of a century.

Mr. Bernardino de Senna, Fernandes, who has been assistant manager of the Macao Electric Lighting Co., Ltd., for the past five years, left Macao with Mrs. Fernandes on furlough on the 10th inst. by s.s. Sui-Tai. At the wharf he was greeted by the staff and workmen of the Company with a full band. A presentation was made to him, and a bouquet of roses tied with white and blue ribbons was handed to Mrs. Fernandes. As the steamer moved off crackers were burnt and cheers were given.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Messrs. Hon. Lau Chu Pak, \$25; Chan Kai Ming, \$25; S. J. Chinchay, \$10; N. Yanagita, \$10; D. Ritchie, \$10; C. M. McInnes, \$10; G. Ladin, \$10; N. Mody & Co., \$10; B. Mori, \$10; S. Moutrie & Co., \$10; J. D. F. Mulder, \$10; W. J. Pringle, \$10; Ray & Falconer, \$10; A. Ritchie, \$10; Robert Dollar Co., \$10; W. J. Titcher, \$10; Union Trading Co., \$10; United Asbestos Agency, \$10; C. E. Warren & Co., \$10; G. M. Shaw, \$10; Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming, \$10; Ho Shui Hing, \$10; F. P. Talati, \$10; Hon. H. H. J. Gompertz, \$5; Bismark & Co., \$5; Brower & Co., \$5; D. H. Cooper & Co., \$5; Dr. Chadwick Kew, \$5; S. P. A., \$5.

INSPECTION OF THE FIRE BRIGADE.

H. E. the Governor held an inspection of the Fire Brigade, yesterday evening, at Statue Square in the presence of a large gathering of interested spectators. The Brigade, which was under the command of Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, gave a highly creditable exhibition of fire fighting, sealing a house (using the Hongkong Club for the purpose), the hose, etc. Two fire-floats and two motors were in use. At the conclusion His Excellency congratulated the Brigade on their smart turn-out.

TUNGSTEN AT HONGKONG.

The American Consul-General at Hongkong, Mr. George F. Anderson, has reported:—

The development of wolframite deposits in the "New Territory" has proceeded with gratifying success. Unlike the deposits in Chinese territory, from which most of the wolframite now being shipped to the United States and Europe is obtained and which consists of "pockets" scattered over a large area, the deposits being worked in Hongkong are the actual ore strata or ledges extending indefinitely into the earth.

Six outcrops of tungsten-bearing ore have been located in the area. Three of these outcrops have been more or less developed and are producing ore running as high as 18 per cent. tungsten, the veins being 10 to 18 inches in thickness. It is yet to be determined how deeply and over how much area the ledges extend, but there is every reason to expect a very considerable area of ore at a reasonable depth below the surface of the earth, and it is altogether within the range of possibility that the deposits are among the most important in the world. The syndicate operating the deposits under licence of the Hongkong Government includes British and American interests.

Men in the wolfram export trade report even more extensive deposits of the ore in Hunan province, about four days' journey from Hongkong. They are being investigated by American mining interests.

The American Ambassador in London reports that instructions have now been sent to the Governor of Hongkong to the effect that any United States firm may receive periodical shipments of wolfram *via* Hongkong, licence not to be granted in advance, but only when the ore has been bought and is ready for shipment.

British firms must offer the ore to the Ministry of Munitions first, and if it is refused they may then sell to the United States.

THE WAR.

PRIME MINISTER'S REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

THE NEW MAN-POWER PROPOSALS: AGE-LIMIT TO BE RAISED AND EXEMPTIONS WITHDRAWN.

EXTENSION OF THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT TO IRELAND.

"RESISTANCE WILL BE OVERCOME."

INDUSTRIAL DISASTER PREFERABLE TO MILITARY DISASTER.

FLUCTUATING FORTUNES ON THE BATTLE-FRONT.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PRIME MINISTER ON THE WAR.

THE NEW MAN-POWER PROPOSALS.

LONDON, April 9th.

The following is the continuation of the Prime Minister's speech in the House of Commons, the first portion of which appeared in our issue of yesterday:—

Nothing must be said to discourage our forces, who are fighting so gallantly at this very hour. All recrimination must be stopped.

THE ALLIES' NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY.

Referring to the position at the beginning of the battle, the Premier said that, despite the heavy casualties in 1917, the British Army in France was considerably stronger on January 1st than on the corresponding date last year. Up to October or November, 1917, the German combatant strength in France was as two to the Allied three. Then came the collapse of Russia, and the Germans hurried up released divisions from the East to the West. They had also a certain measure of Austrian support, but, notwithstanding this, and also notwithstanding a considerable number of German divisions from the East, when the battle began the combatant strength of the German army in the West was not quite equal to the total strength of the Allies. The Germans were slightly inferior in infantry, inferior in artillery, considerably inferior in cavalry and undoubtedly inferior in aircraft.

THE GERMAN ORGANISATION.

The Germans, however, organised their troops so as to produce a larger number of divisions from a slightly smaller number of infantry, and a smaller number of guns. It remained to be seen whether their organisation was better than ours.

ADVANTAGES ENJOYED BY THE GERMANS.

The Germans, however, had one or two great advantages; they had the initial advantage always commanded by the offensive—they knew where they meant to attack, the dimensions of the attack, and the time of the attack. It was always difficult to tell when the attack was coming. The problem was closely considered by the Military Staff at Versailles, and General Sir H. Wilson concluded that the attack was coming south of Arras on a very wide front approximately by 95 divisions with the object of breaking through the British line. These conclusions were reached two or three months ago. It was one of the most remarkable forecasts of the enemy's intentions ever made. Sir H. Wilson also remarked that the attack would probably succeed to the extent of penetrating the British line to half the distance of the front attacked.

Another advantage the Germans possessed was unity of command. The dry, misty weather also helped them. They were actually within a few yards of the front line in some parts before they were

observed. It was quite impossible to observe them. This was a distinct disadvantage, because the defence organisation in that particular part depended largely upon the cross-fire of machine-guns and artillery.

The enemy made the fullest use of this advantage.

TROOPS' MAGNIFICENT CONDUCT IN AN UGLY SITUATION.

As regards the battle itself, it would take some time to ascertain all the facts, but at one time it was undoubtedly very critical. The enemy broke through between the Third and Fifth Armies, and there was a serious gap. The situation was only retrieved by the magnificent conduct of our troops—(cheers)—who retired in perfect order and re-established a junction, thus frustrating the enemy's purpose. The country could not sufficiently thank the troops for their superb valour and the grim tenacity with which they faced the overwhelming hordes and clung to their positions. (Cheers.) They retired, but were never routed. Once more, the cool pluck of the British soldier, who refuses to acknowledge defeat, saved Europe. (Cheers.)

Mr. Kennedy Jones (interrupting): What about the Generals?

The Prime Minister, continuing, said he was referring to the Generals, officers and soldiers; he drew no distinction. For instance, Brigadier Carey collected at a serious gap the signalmen, engineers, labourers and odds and ends of machine-gunners, who held up the Germans and closed the road to Amiens. (Cheers.) It would take a very long time to name all the Generals who distinguished themselves in this battle.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE FIFTH ARMY.

Until all the circumstances which led to the retirement of the Fifth Army were known, until its failure to hold the line of the Somme at least until the Germans brought up guns, and, perhaps, the failure adequately to destroy the bridges were explained it would be unfair to censure General Gough, but until the circumstances were cleared up it would equally be unfair to the British Army to retain his services in the field, and the War Cabinet, therefore, thought it necessary to recall him until the facts were examined and laid before the Government by its Military Advisers.

A TRIBUTE TO THE FRENCH.

The Prime Minister paid a warm tribute to the speed with which the French reserves came up.

It was one of the most remarkable feats of organisation in the war.

Between the efforts of our men and the loyal assistance given in a true spirit of comradeship by the French Army the position was momentarily established, but it was clear that the Germans were preparing for another—and, perhaps, even greater—attack.

The Premier recalled that General Byng's Army in the north never gave way a hundred yards to the enemy, and only retired to conform with the situation on its right flank.

NO GOOD SHUTTING OUR EYES TO FACTS.

The enemy had undoubtedly gained an initial success. It was no good refusing to accept facts. The enemy failed, as far as their main object was concerned, namely, to separate the British and French armies, but we should be guilty of a great and fatal error if we underestimated the gravity of the prospect.

The enemy had captured valued ground much too near Amiens for our comfort and security, and had succeeded, for the time being, in compelling one of our great armies to retire. The Cabinet took every step to hurry up reinforcements, with the result that no such large number of men had ever before crossed the Channel in so short a time.

ENEMY CLAIMS OF CAPTURES GREATLY EXAGGERATED.

The enemy claims with regard to the captures of guns, machine-guns and prisoners were greatly exaggerated. The Ministry of Munitions was not only able to replace all the guns and machine-guns lost, but had a very substantial reserve. There was also a great reserve of ammunition in Great Britain and France. The same remark applied to aircraft.

It was impossible at present to tell the part our airmen played in checking the advance and making difficult the bringing up of guns and ammunition. He was confident that our Armies, Generals and soldiers were quite ready for the next encounter.

TRAINING OF U.S.A. SOLDIERS TAKES LONGER THAN EXPECTED.

The Prime Minister referred to the material and dramatic assistance of the Americans. The Allies had looked forward to a large American Army in France in the spring, but it had taken longer than anticipated to train these soldiers, and if America wanted to complete her divisions it would be impossible for her to find troops in large numbers to participate in this battle or campaign, although it might be the decisive battle of the war. Certain proposals, therefore, were submitted first to Mr. Baker, the American Secretary for War, then to President Wilson. The result was that the American troops who were available would be brigaded with Allied troops, and their fighting strength would be immediately brought to bear in the struggle. (Cheers.)

THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL FOCH.

The Prime Minister deprecated discussion of the question of the Versailles Council, but declared that the battle had justified the wisdom of that policy. After the battle commenced, not only the Government but the Commanders in the field were so convinced of the importance of more complete strategical unity that they agreed to the appointment of General Foch to the supreme direction of the strategy of all the Allied armies on the Western Front. Gen. Foch was one of the most brilliant soldiers in Europe. When we were in a similar plight in the first Battle of Ypres, General Foch rushed the French Army there by every conceivable expedient and undoubtedly helped to win that battle. The loyalty and comradeship for General Foch were undoubted and the Prime Minister had no doubt that the new arrangement would be carried out not only in the letter but in the spirit. Strategical unity was a fundamental condition of unity, and could only be maintained by complete co-operation between the Government and Generals and with public opinion unambiguously behind it. The Premier urged the nation at home to stand united for the united control of the strategical operations of our armies at the front. We were fighting a very powerful foe, whose successes had been mainly due to the superior unity of his strategic plans.

OUR FORCES NOT DISSIPATED BY SUBSIDIARY ENTERPRISES.

The Premier ridiculed the suggestion that our forces had been dissipated by subsidiary enterprises. Not a single division had been sent from France eastward. As regards Italy, but for the presence of French and British divisions there the Austrians would be free at the present time to throw the whole of their strength on to the Western Front. The Salonika forces had been reduced by two divisions. There was only one white division in Mesopotamia. In Egypt and Palestine together there were only three white divisions; the remainder were either Indian or mixed. He asked the House to consider what this meant. There was a menace to our Eastern Empire through Persia and Afghanistan to India.

GRATITUDE FOR INDIA'S HELP.

The Premier expressed great gratitude to India for the magnificent way in which she had come to the help of the Empire in this emergency. It was not the fact that we had three divisions in Egypt and Palestine and one in Mesopotamia that enabled us to hold our own. We owed it to the splendid troops from India, many of whom were volunteers since the war, who had been more than a match for the Turks on many a stricken field.

GERMANY WANTS MILITARY DECISION THIS YEAR.

The casualties could not yet be accurately stated, but Sir Douglas Haig had assured him that the German claims were quite impossible. Our losses, of course, had been considerable. The enemy had definitely decided to secure a military decision this year, whatever the consequences to himself, and this meant prolonged battles. There were still seven or eight months during which the fight could continue. Everything depended upon keeping our strength right to the end. We could do it with American aid, but, even then, we could not feel secure unless we were prepared ourselves to make even greater sacrifices than hitherto. He knew what would happen if the Government's demands were not accepted.

CLAIMS OF THE NAVY MUST BE RESPECTED.

It was true that we had already raised nearly six million men for the Army and Navy, and we could not raise the same proportion of men for battle as the other belligerents owing to the naval demands, and the shipping, coal and steel which we must supply. It would be folly to interfere in any way with the Navy and shipping, which were a fundamental condition of the Allied success—(cheers)—but there was still a reserve of men which, consistently with the discharge of these obligations, might be withdrawn in a great emergency for the battle-line, not without damage to industry and a certain weakening of our economic strength and restriction, perhaps privation, but without the impairment of the striking power of the country in the war.

WE MUST LOOK AHEAD.

We must look ahead. The Germans were calling up the 1920 class, which would provide for this campaign 550,000 young men for the battle-line. We had already raised for the Army during the first quarter of 1918 more than that quarter's proportion of the original estimated minimum required for the present year. Essential industries were being combed out and large levies had been made from munition works (100,000 of Grade 1 already); 50,000 had been taken from the coal mines, and another 50,000 would be required from that source. The transport services had also been dealt with, and further calls made upon the Civil Service. It was not only necessary to have the men, but to have them quickly.

THE NEW PROPOSALS.

The Premier proceeded to discuss the proposals of the new Man-Power Bill. He regretted, first, that it was necessary to raise the military age to 50, and, in some specified cases, to 55. The latter age referred to men of special qualifications, training and experience. It was proposed, further, to use the Government's powers to cancel exemption. It was also proposed that His Majesty might, by Proclamation, declaring that a national emergency had arisen, direct any exemptions from military service to cease to have effect.

IRELAND CAN NO LONGER BE EXCLUDED.

Referring to Ireland, Mr. Lloyd George said an emergency had arisen necessitating men of 50 and boys of 18 joining the Army, and he was perfectly certain that it was impossible to justify any longer the exclusion of Ireland. (Cheers and Irish dissent.) No Home Rule proposal ever submitted to the House of Commons ever proposed to deprive the Imperial Parliament of its full powers on all questions relating to the Army and Navy, so it was no derogation of any national right. The struggle in which England was engaged was just as much Irish as English. It was even more so; it was more Irish, Scotch and Welsh than English. Ireland, through her representatives at the beginning of the war, voted for the war and supported the war. There was no dissenting voice among her representatives. America was in the war, and there were more Irishmen in the United States than there were in Ireland. They were subject to conscription. Irishmen in Great Britain were subject to conscription, also Irishmen in Canada. It was indefensible that we should ask youths of 18 and married men up to 50 years of age, with families, in England, Scotland and Wales, to fight for the freedom and independence of a small Catholic nationality in Europe, while Irishmen aged between 20 and 25 were not obliged to take up arms for the cause which was as much theirs as ours. It was illogical and unjust.

HOSTILE IRISH COMMENT.

From this point onwards the Premier was subjected to a running hostile commentary from the Irish benches. The Premier proceeded to say that the Irish battalions were becoming steadily depleted, and were now half filled with Englishmen. It was therefore proposed to extend the Military Service Act to Ireland under the same conditions as in Great Britain. There was no Register in Ireland; hence it would take some weeks before enrolment began there. (Further considerable uproar, and cries of "Ireland won't have it at any price.") The Premier, continuing, said there must be no delay. (Mr. William O'Brien: That's a declaration of war against Ireland.)

A NEW VIEW AS REGARDS HOME RULE.

The Premier, continuing, said the Government, without delay, intended to ask Parliament to pass a message of self-Government for Ireland—(renewed Irish uproar, and cries of "Keep it.")—but there must be no misapprehension that the questions of Home Rule and Irish Conscription did not hang together. Each must be taken on its merits. (Irish cries: "You can keep both.") The Premier, continuing, said there must be no delay. (Mr. William O'Brien: That's a declaration of war against Ireland.)

IRISH CONVENTION'S REPORT.

The report of the Irish Convention afforded another opportunity of approaching this vexed question with some hope of success. (Irish uproar.)

Mr. Devlin, interrupting, asked whether he could move the adjournment of the debate until the Convention's proposals were before the House.

The Speaker replied that the motion could be put after the Premier's speech.

The Premier, continuing, said he understood the Convention's report was reached by a majority, but he was afraid the majority was not sufficient to enable the Government to say that it represented a substantial agreement. That meant that the Government must accept the responsibility of submitting to Parliament, with the guidance of the Convention's report, such proposals for the establishment of self-Government in Ireland as were just and could be carried without violent controversy. The Government proposed to introduce such a measure at an early date, and to advise the House to pass it without delay, for when large numbers of youths would be brought into the fighting-line it was right that they should feel they were not fighting to establish a principle abroad which did not apply to them. (Irish uproar.)

THE DOMINIONS' FINE RESPONSE.

The Premier proceeded to address the House on the Dominion's response. He addressed the Dominions produced a fine response. (Cheers.) They have already furnished about a million magnificent fighting men, and all of them are taking the necessary steps to send more.

A FATEFUL STRUGGLE.

The Premier said he hoped it would be possible to pass the Man-Power proposals this week. (Irish cries of "Never," and cheers from other parts of the House.) Time pressed, and every day was important. The Government regretted such extremely drastic measures, which would injure many trades, but, considering the emergency, no Government would accept the responsibility of proposing less. (Cheers.) He would not say that if this battle went against us the war would be over, because so long as we had a ship afloat we should not accept a German peace—(loud cheers)—but if the battle was won, as he believed it would be, then the doom of Prussianism would be sealed. (More Irish uproar.)

THE BATTLE MUST BE WON NOW.

The enemy had attacked at the height of his strength. We had been deserted by a powerful ally, and another and more powerful ally was not yet ready to exert a tenth of its might. On the other hand, this battle must exhaust the German reserves, while America was only now bringing in the first instalment of her First Corps. If we wished to avoid the war lasting years the battle must be won now, and to win it we must be ready to throw into it all our resources. The men we were now taking might well be the means of winning a decisive victory, and with these measures and the promise of American aid we need not fear the ultimate issue. (Cheers.)

THE NEED FOR UNSTINTED EXERTION AND SACRIFICE.

We might pass through many fluctuations of hope and disappointment in this battle, "but," added the Premier, "let us come through the vicissitudes of this tremendous struggle with a stout and steady heart. There is no cause yet for exultation, except in the valour of our troops, and there will be cause for deep anxiety. There will always, to the end, be cause for exertion and sacrifice, but if those are given with unstinted devotion there may well be cause for confidence in this country. (Cheers.)"

MR. ASQUITH'S APPEAL.

Mr. Asquith, following the Prime Minister, said that if, as he believed, they were confronted with the gravest peril which ever menaced the Empire, there was no sacrifice which the House was not prepared to make. He appealed to the Prime Minister to give a little more time for consideration of the Bill. The only test applicable to the Bill was whether the military result secured by it would outweigh all other considerations. The Allied cause had never been so seriously imperilled, but by a supreme and sustained effort we could save it.

TRIBUTE TO THE ARTILLERY.

Mr. Asquith paid a glowing tribute to the manner in which the men sought, and he mentioned that one of his sons, who is an artillery officer at St. Quentin, wrote stating that on 12 successive days from March 21st, his battery, which was covering the retirement, took part in 20 engagements. This was a sample of the work the artillery were doing all along the line. He doubted whether there had ever been a more splendid thing in the glorious history of the artillery. They exposed themselves to destruction or capture throughout the whole of the retirement in order to save the infantry. (Loud cheers.) So long as this spirit animated the Army he did not despair of the prospect of victory.

NO SACRIFICE TOO GREAT.

If, however, we were confronted with the gravest peril that ever menaced not only the Empire but also our Allies, something greater than any material or fabric that man ever built up, namely, the fortunes and liberty of humanity, there was no sacrifice which the House, as representing the people, was not prepared to make to preserve the world from the worst catastrophe that had ever befallen it.

IRISH LEADER'S WARNING.

Mr. John Dillon followed Mr. Asquith, and moved the adjournment of the debate. He warned the Government that they were entering on a mad course in endeavouring to force conscription on Ireland.

Mr. Dillon asked whom the Prime Minister consulted as regards conscription in Ireland. He hoped that, for the sake of winning the war, the War Cabinet's methods in dealing with the war were different from their methods of dealing with Ireland.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S SUPPORT.

Sir Edward Carson warmly supported conscription for Ireland. He was glad and proud to think that his country at length would take its proper place in the battle for freedom, but he regretted that the question was mixed up with Home Rule. This might raise two agitations—one against conscription, and another regarding Home Rule. Both would be prejudicial to the operations of the Act.

After discussing Mr. Dillon's motion for an hour, the Government moved the closure, which was carried by 810 votes to 55.

Mr. Dillon's motion was defeated by 523 votes to 80, after which the discussion was resumed.

BILL PASSES FIRST READING.

LONDON, April 10th.
In the House of Commons the Man-Power Bill passed its first reading by 220 votes to 80.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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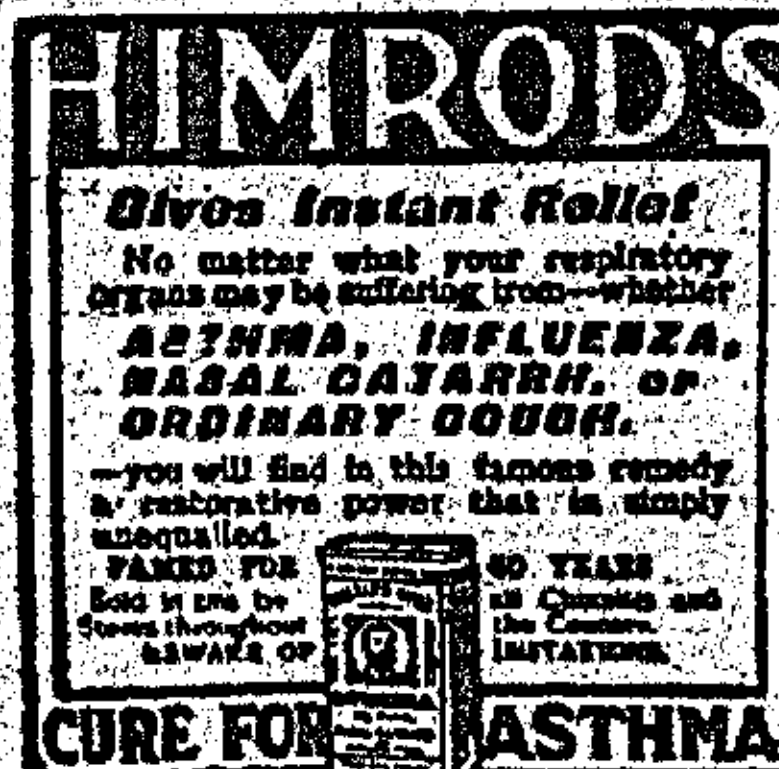
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THE WAR.

(Continued from page 8.)

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OPINION IN THE LOBBY.

London, April 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent in the Lobby states that it is generally assumed that the Man-Power Bill will pass with certain modifications early next week. The Committee stage will be "guillotined" by a motion on Thursday. It is expected that Mr. Asquith will smooth the path of the Bill, and any suggestions he may make will be substantially accepted by the Government. The Irish difficulty is not regarded as insuperable, and the Nationalist protests last evening are not considered a bar to an amicable arrangement. Some quarters are of opinion that an agreement may be reached on a basis of a quota contribution from Ireland.

LORD CURZON'S STATEMENT.

London, April 10th.

In the House of Lords Earl Curzon, in the course of a statement similar to that by Mr. Lloyd George, said:—Directly the emergency arose reinforcements were despatched from Great Britain to France. It was at a maximum rate of over 30,000 daily and without the loss of a single life.

As regards the appeals of the Prime Minister to the Dominions and India and the glowing and encouraging replies from them, Earl Curzon said:—It always seemed to be one of the most glorious experiences of this war that in the distant parts of the Empire, remote from the scene of conflict and exposed to no visible or imminent peril, the youth of the Anglo-Saxon race have rushed to arms, and the sedentary population has been willing to accept the sacrifice with an ardour not inferior to that of the people who are almost within sound of the guns and whose homes and subsistence are directly threatened. This feeling has been confirmed and consecrated by the blood which has been shed on the battlefield. The response that has come from every quarter of the Empire has testified anew that the true nature of the Amiens menace is realised as fully by them as by ourselves, and that no effort will be spared to lend additional succour in the common cause.

As regards the appeal to America, Earl Curzon stated that the response was immediate and generous, and as regards numbers they exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The monthly supply of American infantry and machine-guns, reinforcements upon which we could reckon during the ensuing months, will alone constitute an army of formidable strength.

As regards the prolongation of the struggle, Earl Curzon said:—Our forecasts all along were made for a war embracing at least the year 1918, but it is unnecessary to look further at present.

LATEST CABLES.

"RESISTANCE WILL BE OVERCOME."

London, April 10th.

In the House of Commons moving the second reading of the Military Service Bill Sir G. Cave, K.C., Home Secretary, referring to the threatened resistance in Ireland, said resistance would be overcome (cheers) and also Irish protests. It was believed that the Irish clause would produce a very substantial number of men. If it yielded ten divisions, or only five, it would be worth while to enact it. It was said that it would need an army to enforce it. The Government did not think so. Owing to the conduct of certain elements in Ireland, it was already necessary to retain a considerable force in Ireland, and the Government did not think that that force need be substantially increased.

Sir G. Cave, emphasised that as soon as arrangements for registration and tribunals were complete the Act would be put into operation in Ireland. (Irish cries of "You will never set them up; nobody will serve.") Sir G. Cave continued:—Ireland could do more, and was bound in honour to do her share towards the defence of the country, and the Government only proposed to put her on the same footing as the rest of the Empire.

PRESS COMMENT.

BRITISH PRESS.

London, April 10th.

The comments in the papers on the man-power debate generally confirm the feeling which is evident in the House of Commons, that on the main proposition the Government has the support of the country. Although some express concern lest injury be done to the nation's economic life, yet confidence is expressed that the middle-ages will respond to the call with the same calm fortitude as those who have gone before. It is on the question of Ireland, however, that the difference of opinion are most pronounced.

The *Times* and *Daily Mail* warn the Nationalists that they will only damage themselves, and inflict an irreparable blow on Home Rule if they oppose measures which are vital to the existence of the nation.

The *Daily Chronicle* regards the attempt to enact Irish conscription at this juncture as a blunder and catastrophe. It earnestly hopes that even now the Government will open its ears to saner counsels.

The *Daily News* says:—Mr. Lloyd George seemed to throw a calculated challenge to Ireland. The Government's proposal is like midsummer madness.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that the Nationalist members of the House of Commons are now their intention of returning to Ireland at the end of the week to organise resistance to conscription. Some are of opinion that there will be an alliance of Nationalists and Sinn Féiners. The Irish Catholics' Standing Committee, consisting of Cardinal Logue, and the Bishops of Cloyne and Kildare, at a meeting in Dublin yesterday, passed a resolution declaring that the attempt to enforce conscription is a fatal mistake.

IRISH PRESS.

London, April 10th.

The Irish Press comment upon the proposal to extend conscription to Ireland follows on party lines.

The *Irish Times* says that only one thing could be more unfortunate than the total exemption of Ireland from compulsory service, namely, the enactment of compulsion and the subsequent hesitation to enforce it in face of the lawless and disloyal threats of the Nationalists.

The *Freeman's Journal* declares that the Government is mad, and that the Cabinet has decided to carry the war into Ireland.

AMERICAN PRESS.

New York, April 10th.

The Press take Mr. Lloyd George's speech as the text of an appeal to Americans to speed up their war work, especially the provision of troopships, and advise Irishmen to support a peaceful acceptance of conscription.

YOUNG, FIT MEN MOSTLY WANTED.

INJURY TO INDUSTRY PREFERABLE TO MILITARY DISASTER.

London, April 10th.

Sir Auckland Geddes, speaking in London, said:—We are going to require a vast number of men. I wish I could tell you the figures, but that would give the enemy most valuable information. He proceeded to say that young fit men were mostly wanted, and wanted urgently. He realised that the new Bill would mean death or disaster to many industries, but that was a lesser evil than military disaster. No one knew how the great battle would end. It might end with the German occupation of the French Channel ports, and then we should need a great army in England.

EARLIER CABLES.

CAREY'S SCRATCH FORCE.

London, April 10th.

The story of Brigadier Sandeman-Carey's scratch force mentioned by Mr. Lloyd George is told by a Correspondent. It appears that on March 28th, the sixth day of the battle, when the Germans were advancing rapidly from Albert and from Roy, there was a perilously weak sector on the British front near Sully-Laurette. Orders were given at two in the morning to create a composite force to strengthen the line through Hamel to Hangard Wood until the appearance of the French, who were not expected for at least three days. Brigadier Sandeman-Carey, an artillery General, was appointed commander, and he began to round up men before daylight. The Labour Battalions in the neighbourhood responded with alacrity, and an infantry training school furnished a respectable contingent of officers. The men were electricians, signallers, and from engineering field companies, and a party of American engineers. While the men were engaged at various jobs behind the lines they were quickly made up into companies and battalions. By noon they were ready to march, and at two in the afternoon they started digging scratch positions. Fifty troops of a cavalry regiment were allotted to the force, which, however, was in the field some time before it secured artillery. Before this the men withstood frequent vigorous attacks, and though they had to yield a little ground they made the enemy pay dearly for his gain. At a critical moment other British cavalry and infantry were sent to help, and they restored the line, which was held for four days till relief came.

DEFENCE OF FIFTH ARMY.

London, April 10th.

Colonel Repington, in the *Morning Post*, defends the conduct of the Fifth Army in the German offensive.

He says that our line was extended south of the Oise, the urgent solicitation of the French and contrary to the reiterated representations of our Command in France, which considered the line to be too thin. The Fifth Army, on January 20th, occupied a line forty miles long. The troops after this were so busy wiring and digging that few had more than seven days' training during the next two months, and were outnumbered by four to one in infantry and two to one in guns by the Germans.

who broke through at four places, necessitating a decision to fight back rather than break the Army to pieces by standing to the last man against a superior enemy. It was inevitable that some units gave way, but the Army as a whole was never broken, and maintained its battle-line for eight days and saved two-thirds of its guns, giving time to the French to come up.

LATEST CABLES.

COAL AND PITCH CARGOES ON DUTCH SHIPS.

The Hague, April 10th.

The British Legation has notified the Netherlands Overseas Trust that coal and pitch cargoes on Dutch ships taken over at British ports have been requisitioned, owing to the impracticability of unloading and storing, but the owners will receive equal quantities of new cargoes when they are able to take delivery. Arrangements have been made not to load or store other cargoes until the owners are able to receive them.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

London, April 10th.

The text of the new Military Service Bill states that its provisions do not apply to persons ordinarily resident in the Dominions. Doctors up to 50 years of age will be liable for service. Clergymen shall perform combatant service only with their consent. As regards Ireland, the Act shall be subject to such modifications and adaptations as are necessary to make it applicable.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

London, April 10th.

The Admiralty announce:—The arrivals during the week were 2,534, and the sailings 2,495. Four over and two under 1,600 tons were sunk. Eleven vessels were unsuccessfully attacked and two fishing-boats were sunk.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE RUSSO-UKRAINIAN PEACE.

Moscow, April 10th.

Replying to Germany's demand for the conclusion of the Russo-Ukrainian peace, cable on the 9th instant, the Government has informed Germany that it sent a wireless message to Kiev on the 4th inst. proposing peace negotiations to begin on the 6th instant.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

JAPANESE MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES.

Peking, April 10th.

On the 8th instant, the Japanese Military Delegation arrived to discuss the Siberian situation with the Chinese Military Authorities.

THE POSTPONEMENT OF BOLO'S EXECUTION.

CULPRIT MAKES STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

Paris, April 10th.

The postponement of Bolo's execution has caused a sensation in Paris. It is believed that Bolo has made startling disclosures. Bolo, whose health has deteriorated, was judicially interrogated in his cell yesterday and was confronted with witnesses in the other trials which are pending.

MILITARY EXEMPTIONS WITHDRAWN.

The Press Bureau announces:—The Minister for National Service notifies the withdrawal on April 24th of exemptions from military service held on occupational grounds by men of various ages in a large number of occupations who were medically graded as two.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN'S CONFIDENCE.

London, April 9th.

The Press Bureau announces:—The Emperor of Japan has sent a message to King George complimenting His Majesty on the bravery and steadfastness of the British troops on the Western Front, and expressing his confidence in the Allies' final triumph.

His Majesty the King replied, expressing cordial thanks and sharing the Emperor's confidence in the triumph of our cause.

The Near East.

London, April 10th.

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

RED SEA COAST CLEARED OF TURKS.

London, April 10th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that since the declaration of independence by King Hejaz the Arabs had cleared the Red Sea coast of the enemy to a distance of 800 miles, and had accounted for 40,000 Turkish troops and over one hundred guns. The Government of Hejaz had inaugurated a new era of order and justice, which was unknown under the Turkish rule.

Naval Activities.

London, April 9th.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

The Admiralty report:—A destroyer was sunk on April 4th as a result of a collision in foggy weather. All hands are missing.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY ENDEAVOURING TO DESTROY FIGHTING POWERS OF THE BRITISH.

London, April 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, reporting on the evening of the 10th inst., says:—Throughout the day the struggle north of Bethune has waxed and waned. An artillery duel has developed southwards, and the infantry battle has extended to the vicinity of Wytschate. It is clear that the Germans are "all out," making a desperate effort to break through anywhere. Their shock tactics perchance disclose a weakness.

During two days fighting the enemy has pressed us back in certain places, necessitating readjustments of our line elsewhere. The enemy is flinging his main weight into an endeavour to destroy the fighting powers of the British.

CASUALTY CLEARING STATIONS IN ENEMY'S HANDS.

London, April 10th.

The War Office announces that during the recent retirement some casualty clearing stations fell into the enemy's hands. All the doctors, nurses and patients, however, were safely evacuated. The deficiencies have since been made good. The Australian and Canadian medical authorities generously helped by lending doctors and nurses. During the evacuation, under heavy fire, a number of casualties occurred in the medical and nursing personnel.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH RECAPTURE GIVENCHY.

London, April 10th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A fierce fighting continued on the battlefield northward of the La Bassée Canal last evening and at night-time.

We held the line of the rivers, Lawe and Lys, and we are heavily engaged with the enemy at the Estaires and Bac St. Maur river crossings. On the southern flank, Givenchy, into which the enemy at one time forced his way, was recaptured by a counter-attack later in the day by the Fifty-Fifth Division, who captured 700 prisoners. The enemy, early this morning, opened a heavy bombardment of our positions eastward and northward of Armentières, as far as the Ypres-Comines canal. Fighting is proceeding on the southern portion of this front.

Local fighting occurred southward of the Somme last evening. The situation is unchanged.

AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE.

I am permitted to say that American reinforcements have appeared in the British zone, where their presence should soon be felt on the fighting line. The enemy's northern flank is apparently trying to work along the Lys River, but the direction and extent of the southern advance is rather obscure. The conditions are difficult for the attackers, owing to the ground being porous at many places. Hence it is impossible to dig in, and they must substitute breastworks.

ENEMY ENTERS BRITISH POSITIONS.

London, April 9th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—This morning, after an intense bombardment from La Bassée Canal to the neighbourhood of Armentières, strong hostile forces attacked the British and Portuguese holding this sector. A thick mist made observation impossible, and the enemy forced his way into the positions near Neuve Chapelle and La Cordonnerie farm. After heavy fighting all day the enemy forced back the Portuguese in the centre and the British on the flanks of the line at the Lys River between Estaires and Bac St. Maur.

FLANK POSITION HELD.

We hold our positions on both flanks about Givenchy and Fleurbaix, where the enemy was repulsed. In heavy fighting the enemy captured Richebourg, St. Vaast and Le Ymbert.

Severe fighting continues on the whole of this front.

We secured prisoners southward of Arras in minor engagements.

Owing to the mist and rain few fights were possible yesterday.

BATTLE CONTINUES WITH UNABATED VIOLENCE.

London, April 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent, at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day states:—The battle which began at eight yesterday morning between La Bassée and Fleurbaix continues with unabated violence.

The artillery duel has extended southward to Arras.

The Germans are also attacking between Armentières and Messines. The gunfire is so terrific that the earth trembles, as though, by an interminable volcanic spasm.

The enemy has brought in a tremendous concentration of artillery and is throwing in infantry in dense masses. Plainly they are making another desperate bid for a clean break through.

RECAPTURE OF GIVENCHY.

Although they bent back our line to some extent between Armentières and Bethune, our men put up, and are putting up, a superb fight. Every foot of the retirement was made in a most orderly manner, and at heavy enemy cost.

One of the finest features of yesterday's fighting was the repelling of valuable ground at Givenchy. Our counter-attack was irresistible. Besides recapturing the village, we captured 800 prisoners. The Portuguese suffered severely in the early fighting, but steadily resisted and were only pressed back by sheer weight.

MIST FAVOURS GERMAN ADVANCE.

London, April 9th.

11.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, reports:—The enemy has been shelling us around and south of Armentières for several days, employing gas shells on very largely. Following a similar outburst this morning, the Germans at eight o'clock were seen advancing under cover of a dense mist, which limited the visibility to a few hundred yards. Our patrols and sentries immediately opened fire and the fire-steps of our trenches were manned with the utmost promptitude. The bombardment has extended from La Bassée to Fleurbaix, taking in part of the line held by the Portuguese.

The extent of the infantry attack is not yet certain, owing to the mist and to communications with the front line being interrupted by gunfire. Our airmen for several days have reported abnormal activity of the enemy behind the lines on this front. Bodies of enemy troops have been seen marching, also much mechanical transport, wagons, and trains have been spotted. The Germans in their shirt-sleeves, have been seen carrying ammunition to the communication trenches, consequently our gunners have maintained an incessant fire on all roads and railways.

OUR LINE HOLDING WELL.

News of the fighting at present is fragmentary, but fighting is still in progress. Between Givenchy and La Bassée and on the southern flank of the attack the enemy apparently occupied some of our forward positions, principally east of the village Le Plain, but in the left flank, north of Givenchy, it is reported that our line is holding well.

A fierce hand-to-hand struggle is in progress between Le Plain and Fleurbaix, and the Portuguese front is being heavily attacked.

East of the hamlet Petillon the enemy has apparently gained a footing. The weather has cleared and our airmen are participating.

The Germans are heavily shelling towns and villages to the rear of the fighting, especially at Bethune and Estaires.

The Germans are not having it all their own way. At one point we arrested our assailants and captured 80 prisoners.

The country hereabouts is not favourable for an offensive, our defences forming a pretty deep network.

ENEMY'S NEW ATTACK.

London, April 9th.

4.15 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—The Germans continue their violent bombardment of the British front to which our gunners are replying with equal violence. It is believed that an attack has been organised to follow this tremendous shelling.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, April 10th.

A wireless German official report states:—We penetrated the English and Portuguese positions northward of La Bassée Canal.

We threw back the enemy across the Oise-Aisne Canal between Coucy-la-Chateau and Brancourt.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

Paris, April 10th.

A communiqué states:—The enemy at night-time undertook a series of local actions at several points on the front. The Germans last evening, after a strong artillery preparation, powerfully attacked in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre.

An obstinate fight developed for the village, which changed hands repeatedly.

An attack by us towards three o'clock in the morning made us completely masters of the village and the cemetery.

An enemy attempt to drive us out of the wood west of Castel was sanguinarily defeated.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY STRONGLY HELD AT AMIENS.

Paris, April 10th.

A semi-official report, referring to the German attack in the Armentières-La Bassée sector, says there is no doubt that it is not so much a question of the extension of the front attack as a diversion intended to relieve the front before Amiens, where the Germans feel they are too strongly held.

French reserves could speedily assist the British there if necessary. Probably the object of the enemy's efforts here is to divide the Allied reserves, but this manoeuvre has been discounted.

VIOLENT ENEMY BOMBARDMENT.

Paris, April 10th.

2.05 a.m.

A communiqué states:—North of Montdidier, the enemy's artillery, violently countered by ours, bombarded several points in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre.

Our artillery prevented a German attack by debouching.

We repulsed an attempt west of the Noyon sector at Biernont. There is an intermittent artillery duel on the left bank of the Oise.

Our batteries caught and dispersed enemy concentrations in the region of Comble-Château.

The Germans are no more successful in the region of Suzy, west of Noyon, where we broke the efforts of the enemy, whose losses were resultantly increased.

There was great reciprocal artillery firing on the left of the Meuse, at the Forest of Apremont, and in the region of Flirey and Woevre.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, April 10th.

12.50 a.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We captured Quency, Landri-court and Quevilly-Château.

The enemy lost 340 aeroplanes in March, and we lost 81.

Russian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANS CAPTURE KHARKOFF.

Petrograd, April 10th.

The German capture of Kharkoff is officially confirmed.

ITALIAN PREMIER ON ENEMY
PEACE TRICKS.

THE VERSAILLES COUNCIL.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, recently, Signor Orlando, the Premier, made an important speech, in the course of which he said that the present Cabinet had already had occasion to explain to Parliament its fundamental conception of the war, and had obtained the considered and unanimous adhesion of all the parties which were not opposed to the war from prejudiced motives.

While, indeed (the Premier went on), the question of peace was apparently being raised for the first time at Brest-Litovsk by means of concrete and direct negotiations, the statements of the *Entente* have already declared separately their ideas and intentions on the subject of war aims and the means of ending the war. And this was done despite the differences which, while not affecting in the slightest the intimate unity of views, arose from a variety of different circumstances which were of a specific and complex character, but which in each case were examined in these speeches. But this very divergence of views, in which the statements of the various nations, and in very different situations, had examined the problem of war aims and the beneficent effect of all honest possibilities of a just peace, were offered to the enemy's consideration. We have heard moderate proposals expressed in such measured terms that one of them was even able to arouse in Italy a feeling of anxiety regarding our just expectations and to engender doubts which, I am able to state most formally and definitely, were cordially and entirely dissipated.

LESSONS OF BREST-LITOVSK.
If then the desire for peace which has been displayed several times by the enemy Governments had been really determined by sincere and loyal intentions, it would have found the most ample and most favourable field for its expression. On the contrary, nothing was affirmed but the most obstinate, the most irreconcilable, determination to carry out the plan previously formed of Imperialistic domination. The singular lesson taught by the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk ought already to have sufficed to show this. Just think. A party arises which makes peace its essential programme, and in the name of peace seizes power and sacrifices to this programme everything, and, before all, the very means of continuing the war. In spite of this, this party encounters in the purposes of the Central Empires such enormous claims that it cannot accept them and can do nothing but simply surrender. It is a serious and grievous lesson which might nevertheless result in good if it succeeded in teaching those who are genuinely deluded in all countries that in a war like the present to proclaim peace at any price only leads to a peace so dishonourable as to be intolerable. Moreover, at the latest inter-Allied conference the recent declarations of the German Chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs were attentively examined. There is certainly a difference in colour and tone between them, but, when looked at together, apart from the form, which is sometimes hard and decided and sometimes equivocal and evasive, they in substance maintain in their integrity all their claims and utterly reject all the just demands of the other side; in other words, they demand everything and consent to nothing.

Above all, the enemy Governments do not leave to the *Entente* Powers any concrete possibility except to submit to the peace which they will be pleased to impose. And then it has also appeared that it is useless and even impossible to decide to discuss purely abstract possibilities while the attitude of the enemy plainly shows us that the only way of arriving at a real peace is to continue the war with all our energies. Moreover, as regards Italy, those reasons of legitimate and absolute necessity which are affirmed in our war aims still exist just as they were at the moment when she undertook our gigantic task. Now, as then, Italy wishes for no other war, but that does not mean that she desires any less the accomplishment of her national unity and the security of her land and her frontiers. These two aims are well justified and are the complements of each other. Only the full realisation of one and the other will assure to Italy her existence as a really free and independent State.

Our war aim is a holy one if any ever was. It is a question of whether Italy is to exist or not. Nothing could cause us greater grief than the suspicion, unjust to us, and harmful both to us and others, that our war aims are determined not merely by the inevitable reason of our very existence, but also by ideas of Imperialistic supremacy and the oppression of other races. On the contrary, I proclaim here before the Italian Parliament that no one in the world can regard with more sympathy than we the aspirations of different nationalities still groaning under the oppression of dominating races. And it is our common, and, perhaps, decisive, interest to dissipate the inexplicable and deplorable ambiguity which has arisen regarding our war aims. We have once more, for ourselves and all the world, affirmed them clearly and loyally here, declaring that our aims are exclusively to ensure the national integrity against the menace which has existed for so long, leaving to the enemy Governments before history and before their own peoples the responsibility for the continuation of the war, as well as for having loosed it on the world.

THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.
The Superior Inter-Allied Council consequently had only the supreme duty of devoting all its care to the continuation and intensification of the war, and this duty it believes it has accomplished. It was necessary before all, again, to estimate with care the military situation as determined by the complete and absolute dominance of Russia. Indeed, the *Entente* cannot now consider the events which are taking place in the north-eastern part of Europe except as a de-

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE KING AND SERBIA.
WE NEVER SHALL FORGET.

The King received at Buckingham Palace recently the members of the Serbian Economic and Industrial Mission, who have been touring various centres of commercial activity with the object of promoting a better understanding between England and Serbia and establishing closer commercial relations after the war. In a brief but cordial speech, delivered in French, His Majesty said:

"Gentlemen, I wish to express to you the great pleasure it gives me to receive here to-day the members of the Serbian Industrial Mission. We have not forgotten, and we shall never forget the heroic resistance of the Serbian nation, and we appreciate to the full the action of your gallant troops, who are now fighting side by side with our own upon the Macedonian front. But that is not the only reason for which we welcome you here to-day. The national life of our two nations is based upon the same principle of liberty and justice, and it is this which makes us certain that after the war we can count upon the closest commercial relations between Serbia and Great Britain."

"These relations will certainly be to our common advantage. On our side they will be entirely free from the ulterior motives which have inspired the commercial relations of the Central Empires with their weaker neighbours. We are confident that before long Serbia will be re-established, and you will then be faced with the task of making good the devastation caused by the enemy, and, however formidable that task may be, you may count upon the cordial co-operation of all classes of my people. The industry of your people, your agricultural resources, the natural riches of your country, make the same claim our admiration and our confidence as your national aspirations have made to our political sympathy."

"I have the fullest confidence that, after the war, Anglo-Serbian trade will develop greatly, and that every effort will be made to facilitate to the utmost degree possible the exchange of goods and produce between our two countries."

"During your visit here you have seen the activities of our principal industries, and I hope that the warm welcome that you have received in my country has proved to you that my people are fully alive to the needs of Serbia. I trust that the personal relations into which you have entered with my subjects will not fail to continue and to become still closer after the war, and that the results of your visit will be to the permanent advantage of our two countries."

facto situation, which will have no connection with right or any legal basis until the eventual formation of the new States and the determination of their frontiers and the conditions of their actual independence are recognised and sanctioned by international agreement. In fact, complete account had already been taken at Versailles of the events which have occurred: it was considered to be right and prudent to take into account the worst hypothesis, namely, that henceforth the Western front must rely only upon itself, and prepare to sustain entirely the whole effort of the war. The military situation was therefore submitted on this ground to detailed and complete analysis, with the assistance of distinguished experts, and even of some of the chiefs of the armies in the field. You will readily understand that it is not a question about which one can give detailed information. But, with all the sense of responsibility which I know how to adopt in speaking before Parliament on such grave subjects, I affirm that the result of these investigations regarding the military situation of the *Entente* was such as to afford the fullest confidence which human foresight can allow, while, on the other hand, we can and ought to consider that the present situation, as already known, must continually and greatly improve, if only through the increase, henceforth daily and constant, of the admirable assistance of the military forces of the great American Republic. When we reflect that this confidence can be retained after the complete elimination of the great military weight that Russia lent to the Allies, we cannot consider without regret how great has been the dissipation of our efforts during the time when the *Entente* had such a decided numerical preponderance over the Central Empires. Certainly several causes contributed to this, but, above all, the lack of sufficient co-ordination in the use of these great forces.

Our bitter experience has not been in vain. The agreements reached at Versailles emphasised in the happiest manner the necessity of a close cohesion of all the forces of which we dispose on the Western front, henceforth really united, together with the freedom and responsibility of the command on each front. The movement for autonomy was itself suggested by a principle of general utility, and not by questions of national *amour propre*, which would be not only mischievous but blameworthy if they weakened the effectiveness of our common efforts at this decisive moment for the destinies of the world. A like sentiment of cordial solidarity guided the Allies in their examination of questions regarding their economic situation of the world, which has been so disturbed by the gigantic phenomenon of a war without precedent, causing more arduous difficulties for all and imposing on all greater sacrifices. The Italian people are declaring once more at a moment which is at once the most trying and the most decisive of the war, its faith in the great cause, even more than when its armies were fighting beyond the confines of Italy. Italians abroad are also showing their desire to contribute more largely to this loan than to any preceding one. In this exhausting war, our people has shown that nothing discourages it, and that it is ready for anything, provided that the supreme reasons for which it is fighting by the side of the free peoples are recognised and indisputably sanctioned."

IN A SHELL-HOLE FOR
SEVEN WEEKS.ORDEAL OF A MAN WITH A
BROKEN THIGH.

One of the most astounding stories of the war is told in a recent supplement to the *London Gazette*. It tells of the terrible adventure of Private J. Taylor, of the London Regiment, who lived in a shell-hole which was under fire for more than seven weeks, with nothing but a bull's head which he collected from the dead, and nothing to drink but water which he obtained in a waterproof cape.

Private Taylor, whose home is at Holloway, receives the Distinguished Conduct Medal for "conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty under exceptional trying and terrible circumstances."

The official record of his adventure is as follows: "Having been cut off with his company he received a bullet in the thigh causing a compound fracture. To avoid capture he crawled for a period of over three weeks, during the whole of which time the surrounding district was subjected to a severe bombardment by our artillery. He subsisted on tins of bully beef collected at night from dead bodies, and water which he obtained in a waterproof cape."

"After some weeks three of the enemy visited his shell hole, but, by feigning death he avoided capture, and eventually succeeded in crawling back to our lines—a distance of some nine hundred yards. He displayed extraordinary pluck and endurance by his determination not to fall into the enemy's hands."

THE FIRST NEWS.

Private Taylor received the first intimation that he had been awarded the D.C.M. from a representative of the *Daily Express* who saw him in a private convalescent hospital near London, where he is now recuperating. He appeared modestly and with a great deal of diffidence, the official story of his almost incredible experience.

"It was during one of the attacks on part of the Hindenburg line on June 16th last year," he said. "We had gone over the top two companies together, following up a successful attack made in the same direction on the previous day. This time we were met by a terrible enemy fire, and our fellows were dropping like nipping. I was a teacher-sealer, and I was trying to patch up one of our men who was down, when I was knocked out myself by the bullet which fractured my thigh."

"After that I remembered nothing for some hours. It may have been a day or it may have been two when I recovered consciousness, with a parching thirst and a great sense of weariness and pain. I discovered afterwards that we must have passed beyond our objective, and we were therefore behind the enemy's trench and support trench at this point. His front trench had been taken on the previous day and those he now occupied were not backed up by others, but had open country behind them. I did not know at the time, however, that I was behind the enemy's line at all. I managed to crawl into a large shell hole near at hand, and lay there another day and night."

SECOND SURVIVAL.

Then a comrade, a man named Peters, joined me. He also had been wounded, but could move rather more freely. He had found shelter in another hole near."

"We could tell the position of our own trenches fairly accurately by watching the fire of the trench mortars, which seemed about 1,000 yards away. I was in too much pain and too weak to move. We lay together all day in the hole, expecting every minute almost to be hit, and at night Peters crept out and foraged among the dead for scraps of bully and 'iron rations,' and water from their bottles. After a few days, mercifully it began to rain, and by spreading our capes and a sheet we collected drops of muddy water, which just kept us alive."

"This sort of existence lasted for about five weeks. Then one night Peters went out, and did not return. I have learned since that he was taken prisoner. "It was the following night that the Germans, evidently rendered suspicious by the capture of Peters, came out—three of them—to the hole where I was lying. I lay perfectly still. One of them lifted my leg, luckily not the one that was broken, or I should probably have cried out. They seemed satisfied and went away."

"I was now left without help in getting food or drink. During the next fortnight I eked out the small remains of bully beef; then for two days I had nothing. It was then, feeling that nothing worse could happen to me, that I resolved to try to crawl towards our own lines."

It was an inky black night when I started. I had gone some distance when I was suddenly hit by a bullet. I could have put out my hand and touched the men. The trench, a deep, narrow one, was lightly held, and it would have been impossible for me with my broken leg to have climbed out of it again, even had I not been seen and seized. I managed to crawl a little distance along to a quiet point, and then, summoning up all the strength I could, flung myself across. The Boches neither saw nor heard."

IN THE GERMAN WIRE.

"The next thing I knew I was in their wire, and how I scrambled through I do not know. I was a mass of cuts and blood and rags when it was over. I crawled on across No Man's Land, and presently was against more wire. It did not occur to me at the time that it was British wire, and I was dead beat. Just then a Very light shot up beside me, and in its flash I saw an unmistakable British face on the other side of the wire."

"Don't shoot; I'm a Tommy." A sergeant called out to know who I was; then three of them lifted me over the wire.

"I must have been a sight; no clothes, starved almost to the bone, bearded, filthy; but the men were amazed to see me at all. They were an advanced machine-gun post, and had been watching me crawling toward them, ready to pick me off at the right moment."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

LORD JELlicoe ON THE
NAVY.

TRIBUTE TO OUR DESTROYERS.

A ringing welcome was given to Lord Jellicoe, who was the guest of the Aldwych Club at the Connaught Rooms on February 20th. Sir Hedley Le Bas, who presided, described Lord Jellicoe as having for the first two and a half years of the war held the most responsible position in the British Empire. He was the one man who dared not make a mistake. (Cheers.)

Lord Jellicoe said no country was prepared to meet under-sea warfare as carried on, and when the Germans discovered its possibilities they had the great advantage of scientific appliances, in which they were unrivalled, and their shipbuilding yards, not being required to build merchant ships, could be devoted solely to submarine construction. Further, they were able to build submarines at the beginning of the war faster than we could build destroyers, in which we had then a shortage. Before the war the British nation thought in Dreadnoughts. When war began, and to a great extent now, the destroyer was the great antidote to the submarine.

In November last the First Lord of the Admiralty gave the number of German submarines operating in the North Sea, Atlantic, and Arctic Oceans which had been sunk by us 40 to 50 per cent. "I think," said Lord Jellicoe, "that figure probably may be put at 50 per cent, but I have no official knowledge." Later his Lordship spoke of the splendid work which had been done by the destroyers in convoy service, in safeguarding communications with France, and on the Dover patrol and at Harwich. "There have," he declared, "been no finer examples of seamanship, endurance, and disregard of danger than those of the officers and men of the destroyer service during this war."

The destroyers of the Dover patrol, backed by the light forces at Harwich, were a constant thorn in the side of the enemy. They were continually open to attack both by surface craft and submarines and mines. "You must not wonder," he said, "if occasionally, or even frequently, destroyers of the enemy get past the patrol and inflict damage as they did recently. If they come often enough they will get caught, as they did last year when the *Swift* and the *Brake* met them." (Cheers.) "The people of this country," added the speaker, "must not growl and get rattled if they are not caught the first, second, or even the third time."

One heard too much about the enemy's submarines and so little about our own. But the reason was fairly obvious. There were daily at sea round about our coasts an average of over 1,000 British, Allied, neutral and merchant vessels targets for the enemy's submarines. The duties of our submarines had to be confined to attacking the enemy's surface craft and submarines. His surface vessels came outside the minefield, perhaps once a year. In nearly every case they had known (by receiving a torpedo in some of their ships) that our submarines were waiting. If they could imagine what a constant watch on the part of submarines, with a shot once a year, meant they would understand it was rather a boring entertainment. (Heard, heard.) Our submarines were always there and always ready and well the enemy never knew it. People wrote to him and asked why our submarines did not sink those of the enemy. Let them think of two porcupines looking for one another in the million square miles of ocean, and realise that the distance at which one ship was likely to see the other was perhaps 400 yards. Then they would realise there were some difficulties in that kind of warfare. But the difficulties, as the Germans knew, were not insurmountable. He paid warm tribute to the work of the auxiliary service, and of the mercantile marine.

DEFENCE OF BOLSHEVISM.

M. Maxim Litvinoff, who was styled on the card of invitation "Plenipotentiary for Great Britain of the Russian Republic," addressed a numerously attended meeting at Central Hall, Westminster, recently, on "The Russian Situation."

Mr. W. C. Anderson, M.P., presided. M. Litvinoff said that attempts to dictate to the Russian people the kind of Government they should adopt by other countries was a flagrant interference with the affairs of the Russian people. The Bolsheviks were not Anarchists, but had been constantly engaged in fighting Anarchist theories. "Bolshevik" was merely a nickname for the left wing of the Russian Social Democratic party. The present Russian Government, which had the workers of the factory and the field and the workers in uniform solidly behind it, represented the majority of the people more actually than the Government of any other country. Russia had withdrawn from the war as far as the original war aims revealed by the secret treaties were concerned. But that did not mean the termination of Russia's struggle with the German Government and the dark forces it sheltered or of the struggle against annexationist aims. Whether the German Army advanced into Northern or into Southern Russia, it was sure to carry the struggle against the Revolutionary Government into Russia, in the hope of overthrowing it and putting in its place some middle-class reactionary party which, like the Rada of Ukraine, would sign any peace enabling it to break the back of the revolutionary labour movement.

"They told me it was a Bank Holiday I should remember, and from that I learnt that it was August. I had lost all count of the days."

Private Taylor is a single man, about twenty-five, and before the war worked in a factory in London. He was seven times rejected for the Army owing to the fact that he is blind in the right eye, but as he was otherwise fit he succeeded at last in evading the sight test by a feat of memory and has developed almost into a marksman firing from the left shoulder. Although he is still obliged to use crutches, he expects to recover the use of both limbs.

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COLOMBO	12 Noon	Str. from Colombo	1817	1917

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Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMER	Leave H'kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Sound the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be expedited or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DEVEREAUX, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU ... 12,500 tons HIRANO MARU ... 15,000 tons	Wed. 24th April 11 A.M. Thurs. 25th April 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,500 tons TANGO MARU ... 13,500 tons	Sat. 30th April 11 A.M. Sat. 18th May 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU ... 8,000 tons CEYLON MARU ... 10,000 tons	Tues. 23rd April Mon. 29th April
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS, IS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

KATORI MARU ... Sat. 20th April, at 11 A.M.
SUWA MARU ... Wed. 15th May, at 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 232 and 233

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

(Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice)

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINKO MARU	23,000	SAT. 27th Apr.
KOREA MARU	19,000	FRI. 24th May
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT. 8th June
TENYO MARU	22,000	THURS. 20th June

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARIOA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
NIPPON MARU	11,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to
T. DAIGO, MANAGER.
King's Building.

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

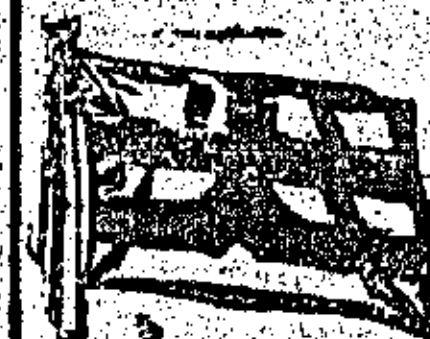
Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent.
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

**O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA

"MANILA MARU" ... MONDAY, 29th Apr., at 3 P.M.
"OHIO MARU" ... MONDAY, 8th May, at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manila, Darban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

"KAIO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 14th Apr., at 10 A.M.
"JOSEPH MARU" ... MONDAY, 15th Apr., at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS)

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JUNE 21, and AUGUST 31, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. BITTNER, Fred by and Passenger Agent.
Peace Building, 100 Horse Street.

